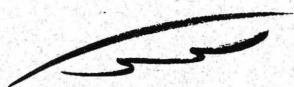
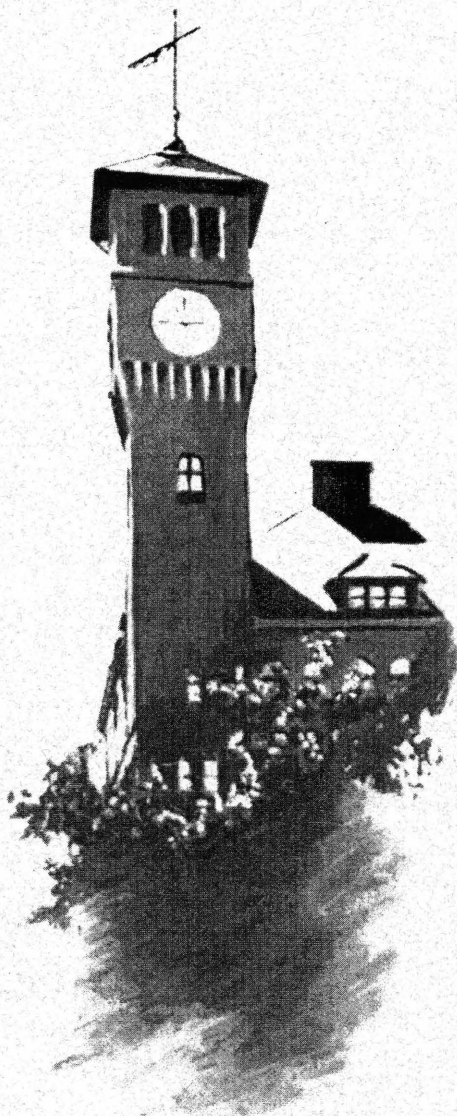


Campus Commemoratives

Stories behind the
names on UW-Stout's
campus buildings
and facilities



STOUT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
WISCONSIN'S POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY



Campus Commemoratives

Stories behind the names on UW-Stout's campus buildings and facilities

University of Wisconsin-Stout



James Huff Stout

James Huff Stout, son of Henry and Eveline Stout, was born in 1848, in Dubuque, Iowa. At age 19, he began work at his father's lumber business, the Knapp, Stout & Co., Company. In 1889, he moved to Menomonie, Wis. to assume management of the company's logging and milling operations along the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Mississippi rivers.

Knapp, Stout and Co., Company, established by lumber barons Henry Stout, John Knapp, William Wilson and Andrew Tainter, was an immense empire. Although James Stout was an heir to this growing fortune, he had no intention of living the life of the idle rich.

Stout had a great interest in education and through his travels was exposed to new ideas in this field. Feeling that the educational system was too narrow, he sought to broaden it by introducing his philosophy of "learning through involvement" with the Menomonie Board of Education. He offered to fund the construction of Wisconsin's first school devoted exclusively to the areas of manual training and domestic science. Although these ideas were considered revolutionary for their time, the board accepted his proposal with great enthusiasm.

The Stout Manual Training School, located on the grounds of the Menomonie Public School, opened its doors in 1891. Students attended their regular classes at the public school, and spent part of each day in manual and domestic arts classes at the manual training school.

This project was so well received by students and members of the community that Stout decided to build a larger school. In 1893, a new three-story wooden structure, complete with a clock tower, was built. Stout never revealed the amount he had invested in the project, but estimates run up to \$50,000, a considerable sum in those days.

Stout was elected to the Wisconsin State Senate in 1895. He was soon appointed chairman of the Education Committee, a position he held for 15 years.

Senator Stout was in Madison on February 3, 1897, when he was informed that a fire had destroyed the manual training school and the high school building adjacent to it.

The community's reaction to the fire revealed their pride and strong attachment to the school. Under the condition that the city of Menomonie would rebuild the high school, Stout agreed to finance the construction of an improved manual training school on the same site. This three-story brick structure still stands today as Bowman Hall.

A tower was constructed on the north end of the building and was supplied with a 7,000-pound bell purchased by the local citizens. The tower serves as a landmark in the community and in the memory of every Stout graduate.

In 1899, the Stout Manual Training School took another important step. Lorenzo Dow Harvey, state superintendent of schools, suggested to the Menomonie Board of Education that a two-year kindergarten teacher training program be offered in the Menomonie schools. Senator Stout, president of the board of education, played a major role in the enactment of this proposal. By 1903, four additional schools were established and included facilities for the instruction of manual training and domestic science teachers, a school for homemakers, and a school of physical culture which housed a swimming pool and gymnasium.

In 1908, the six schools, all built, equipped and staffed by Senator Stout, were incorporated and named the Stout Institute. The state took over the institute after Stout's death in 1910. Stout has grown considerably but remains true to Senator Stout's original philosophy—learning through involvement.

Stout Manual Training School	1891
The Stout Institute	1908
Stout State College	1953
Stout State University	1964
University of Wisconsin-Stout	1971

Alumni Field

Home to the Blue Devils softball team, Alumni Field honors all Stout graduates. The Stout Alumni Association Board of Directors gave the Recreation and Athletic Complex campaign a gift of \$100,000 to fund the NCAA-regulation, lighted softball field.

Antrim Hall



Kit Antrim

Sara Keturah "Kit" Antrim joined the Stout faculty in the fall of 1936 as director of physical education for women. She was appointed the first dean of women in 1945 and served in this position, concurrently with her other position, until 1958. She continued to direct women's physical education until her retirement in 1964.

Antrim believed in physical education for all women. She was also an advocate of good posture, emphasizing it in her classes. In her freshman physical education classes, Antrim took "before" and "after" pictures of each woman to determine the amount of posture improvement over the course of the semester.

An outgrowth of her work as dean of women was her interest in working toward the creation of a student center, a dream realized in 1947. She served on the student center committee and, after the center opened, she gave many hours to make it a success.

Bowman Hall



Clyde Bowman

Clyde A. Bowman came to Stout in 1919 to administer the industrial education division. His tenure spanned the administrations of three Stout Institute presidents.

Bowman was a creative conservative and felt Stout should adhere closely to the vocational ideals upon which it was founded, though add modern concepts such as the general shop. He supported the institution through many rough times and served as interim president upon L.D. Harvey's death.

Bowman's view that everything one does is best accomplished through the use of charts was termed "Bowmanology" by his students and faculty. He was extremely organized, although those who didn't know him may have

received a different impression when entering his office, which was stacked to the ceiling with papers. However, if asked about a certain topic, he knew exactly where to find the information.

Bowman retired in 1953 with the title dean emeritus.

Callahan Hall

A poised and dignified woman, Gertrude Callahan came to Stout in the fall of 1927. Callahan became head of the English department after three years, serving until she retired in 1961. *(As an interesting aside, her father, John Callahan, served many years on Stout Institute's Board of Trustees.)*

Held in great esteem by her students due to her helpfulness and great love of English literature, Callahan advised several student clubs *(including the literary publications)*, served on various faculty committees, and was a member of a number of professional organizations. She retired as professor emeritus of English. A dormitory wing was named in her honor.



Gertrude Callahan

Chinnock Hall

Dwight Chinnock initiated Stout's first program for the off-campus supervision of student teachers in industrial education. Chinnock taught in the metals department for six years. He was then appointed to supervise the industrial education student teaching program.

A sports enthusiast, Chinnock served for many years as a faculty representative for athletics in the Wisconsin State University Conference and received the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Award of Merit for his contribution to athletics. He is a member of the Stout and UW-River Falls halls of fame.

Chinnock gave much to industrial education and was known for the genuine concern he held for educating others.

After 29 years of service, he retired in 1969 with the title professor emeritus.



Dwight Chinnock



Fred Curran

Curran Hall

Frederick L. Curran received a diploma through the Stout Institute's two-year program, and later in 1921, he earned his bachelor of science degree in industrial education when Stout became a four-year college.

Curran joined the faculty at Stout in 1908, and over the years, he taught a variety of courses. Courses included woodworking, cabinetmaking, Venetian iron work, history of manual training and English.

In 1918, Fred Curran was appointed the supervisor of industrial education student teachers. He also was the part-time director of the Menomonie Vocational School from 1918 to 1929.

After 32 years of service, Frederick Curran retired in 1940.



Thomas Fleming

Fleming Hall

Thomas Fleming started at Stout as an instructor of freshman English and feature writing. His enthusiasm for English and journalism inspired students to meet his high standards. Eventually, he became chair of the English department.

Fleming later served as the university's director of public relations. He was well suited to that position as an eloquent speaker with a ready wit. Most importantly, Fleming had a sincere interest in helping others which endeared him to many students, faculty and administration officials.

Fleming was a faculty member for 16 years before his death at age 42 in a car accident.



Lillian Froggatt

Froggatt Hall

Upon her arrival at Stout in 1924 as head librarian, Lillian M. Froggatt not only had to ensure the smooth running of the library (*there had been a number of librarians in short succession before her arrival*), but she needed to improve the quality of the holdings, principally in the liberal arts areas, in order for Stout to qualify for North Central Association accreditation. Due to her industrious efforts, Stout received its accreditation in 1928, and was given full college rank and recognition by NCA in 1932. By 1930, the library was noted as being "the most outstanding feature of the Stout Institute."

Froggatt exhibited a stern appearance, characteristic of librarians of her day, to maintain a quiet atmosphere in the library.

By the mid-1940s, the library holdings had outgrown their space in Harvey Hall. Froggatt and her associates began plans for a new library. (*Froggatt's master's thesis had been written on how to build a library.*)

In June 1955, just a year after the completion of the Pierce Library (*since replaced by the Swanson Learning Center*), Froggatt retired with the title of faculty emeritus.

Fryklund Hall

Lieutenant Colonel Verne C. Fryklund was appointed president of the Stout Institute in 1945, while awaiting discharge from the Army Air Force. In World War II, he served as a training expert and was in charge of setting up an armed forces tank school.

Fryklund taught in several public schools across the country, as well as at Wayne State University and the University of Minnesota. He was also the supervisor of vocational education in the city schools of Detroit. A leader in the field of industrial and vocational education, Fryklund wrote many books pertaining to these areas. His trade and job analysis approach was widely used.

President Fryklund was the strong leader that Stout needed. The university was in a period of transition as veterans were returning home, enrollment was increasing and the economy was reviving.

Fryklund set out to meet these challenges by adding more residence halls and hiring more faculty. A new library was built and construction began on a building to provide more shops and classrooms. This structure was completed in 1961 and was named Fryklund Hall.

President Fryklund was a strict disciplinarian but well respected. A traditionalist, he held rather conservative views where curriculum was concerned. Fryklund felt the institution should concentrate on its historic mission of home economics and industrial and vocational education. He was always very proud of Stout as it was and feared that any radical changes in direction might destroy its unique position in the educational world. In his view, liberal arts



Verne Fryklund

were a part of this, but should not become separate degree programs. He felt such expansion would cause Stout to lose its uniqueness.

Fryklund retired in 1961 with the title president emeritus.

Hansen Hall



H.M. Hansen

H.M. Hansen worked at the Knapp, Stout & Co., Company's sawmill and had 14 years of building trades experience before he came to the Stout Institute as an instructor in 1912. He was also an instructor at the Wharton American Technical School in Wharton, England, following World War II.

Hansen was considered a fine craftsman and a skilled cabinetmaker. He taught woodworking, cabinetmaking and millwriting. Though skilled at handwork, he was outstanding at using woodworking machines to produce high quality work.

Hans Hansen retired in 1952.

Harvey Hall



Lorenzo Dow Harvey

Lorenzo Dow Harvey devoted most of his life to education and held many influential offices including president of the state normal schools in Milwaukee, state superintendent of public instruction, and president of the National Education Association. Harvey came to Menomonie in 1903 to head up the Stout Manual Training schools and serve as superintendent of the public school system, though he could have accepted any number of well-paying positions elsewhere. Harvey's salary as superintendent of schools would hardly have held him if Senator Stout had not supplemented his income from his own pocket and secured him the position of assistant cashier at First National Bank. To simplify administration of the various Stout enterprises, the Stout Institute was created in 1908, and Harvey became its first president.

An experienced educator and administrator, Harvey was well suited to his role as president. He held a strong belief in the merits of manual training, domestic science, art and physical education. His reputation and influence aided in making vocational training an accredited part of education.

Harvey was a stern but fair disciplinarian who was respected by both faculty and students. He was socially genial, professionally stern and a good companion on

the fishing trips that appealed to him as the best form of relaxation.

He served as president until his death in 1922.

Hovlid Hall

Leonard M. Hovlid grew up in Menomonie and attended the Stout Institute. He later received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Hovlid taught for two years in Beloit, Wis. He served as director of manual training at the North Division High School in Milwaukee for 26 years.

Hovlid died in 1959, leaving a substantial bequest to the university.



Leonard Hovlid

Jarvis Hall

John A. Jarvis came to Stout in 1946 as an assistant professor of electricity, mathematics and several other professional courses. Jarvis replaced Clyde Bowman as dean of industrial education in 1952. As the university grew, he became dean of faculty and in 1966, the vice president of academic affairs. In 1970, while President Micheels was away on medical leave, Jarvis served as acting president.

A member of several professional organizations, Jarvis was the vice president of the American Vocational Association for three years and the national president when the historic Vocational Education Act of 1963 was passed. He published many books and articles, and was considered a national leader in industrial and vocational education.

Jarvis was instrumental in expanding Stout's role in industrial education by creating the industrial technology degree, which today is the engineering technology degree.

Jarvis retired in 1973 as vice president for academic affairs and professor emeritus.



John Jarvis



Lillian Jeter

Jeter Hall

Lillian Jeter came to Stout Institute in September 1927 and, in 1928, became head of the clothing and textiles department. While at Stout, apart from her administrative and teaching responsibilities, she supervised student teachers in the home economics areas of clothing, art and textiles. She also served on many faculty committees. She was a tireless worker and was very helpful to students.

She retired from Stout in 1961.



Ray Johnson

Johnson Fieldhouse

Ray C. Johnson held several positions from 1938 to 1969, including physical education instructor, athletic director and department chair of physical education.

During part of his tenure, Johnson was in charge of men's physical education and was the sole coach for all sports offered at Stout. In the days when a demonstrated swimming ability was a prerequisite for graduation, Johnson often boasted, "No Stout graduate has ever drowned."

Since physical education was very important to Johnson, he kept close tabs on the construction of the physical education building, which opened in 1964, to ensure that it met his high standards. The fieldhouse portion of the building was later named for him.

Johnson received the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) Award of Merit. He served eight years as NAIA district chair, 10 years as executive committee member and four years as area chair.

Johnson retired in 1969 with the title professor emeritus. In 1978 he was inducted as a charter member of Stout's Athletic Hall of Fame.

Keith Hall

Floyd Keith served as chair of the metals department at Stout for several years. Keith taught welding, sheet metal, foundry, general metals, machine shop and general motor maintenance.

"Pappy," as he was also known, had a strong and sturdy frame. Legends of his strength, skill and terse comments abounded. Students seldom entered his class without their assignments done.

Keith was both a skilled craftsman and a dedicated teacher. Those students who were willing to work received unlimited help from him in order to meet his high standards.

More than one graduate, obtaining a job as a metals teacher and nervous that he might not know enough, received a weekend course from "Pappy" to put the final touches on his preparation.

After 38 years of service, Keith retired in 1960.



Floyd Keith

Kranzusch Hall

Ray F. Kranzusch taught radio, electrical work, auto mechanics and general shop. He is credited with creating the first driver's education program at Stout.

Kranzusch's work with the Craft Club offered opportunities for many students to develop hobbies and crafts, as well as participate in social events. His genial manner endeared him to all.

Kranzusch retired in 1964 after 40 years of service.



Ray Kranzusch

McCalmont Hall

Before coming to Stout in 1912, Mary M. McCalmont held a variety of educational positions ranging from teaching in a one-room school, teaching in a missionary school, serving as a principal, and teaching and supervising music.

Fondly referred to as "Mary Mac," McCalmont taught chemistry courses at Stout, wrote two laboratory manuals, served as an adviser to the YWCA and the Science Club, and counseled many students. Years later one student wrote, "She had a wonderful influence upon many of us, both in and out of classes." She served on many faculty committees, was a long-time member of the local chapter of American



Mary McCalmont

Association of University Women, and the local and national branches of the American Chemical Society

McCalmont actively updated her teaching knowledge, researching various industries and laboratories which were directly related to industrial arts and home economics. She also visited college and university laboratory facilities.

McCalmont was department chair when she retired in 1952, after 40 years of teaching at Stout. In 1963, a new women's dormitory was named in her honor. The dormitory was later converted into office space and is now known as McCalmont Hall – Education and Human Services.

Memorial Student Center

The original student center on campus, built in 1954, was *"Dedicated to the Students of Stout State College Who Died in War that Others May Live."* Thousands of Stout students have served in the armed forces during the past century, from Tarawa to the Persian Gulf. And many have lost their lives. A concerted effort was made to identify all of the Stout students who died while serving their country. The university hoped to have those names cut into the stone of the building, but fearing that some names would be left off, President Fryklund decided not to have the names inscribed.

When the original student center was replaced by a new facility in 1986, the name was retained.

Micheels Hall

William J. "Bud" Micheels assumed the presidency of Stout State College in 1961, and ushered in an era of great change.

Micheels graduated from Menomonie Public Schools and the Stout Institute and taught industrial arts for several years. He earned his doctorate in industrial education from the University of Minnesota and became chair of the industrial education department there.

Micheels was a man for all seasons. He was a teacher, writer, researcher, musician, athlete and art lover. He enjoyed people immensely and people enjoyed him. Just as Stout helped shape the character and quality of his early years, he helped shape the quality of Stout.



Bud Micheels

Micheels met the challenges of increasing enrollment at Stout with faculty expansion and administrative reorganization, and began a building program. Major additions to the physical plant included a student center, the health and physical education building, six new residence halls and a heating plant. Plans were drawn up for the Science and Technology Building (*Jarvis Hall*), the Home Economics Building, and the Applied Arts Building.

In 1964, the name of the institution was changed to Stout State University. President Micheels felt the university should retain its special focus but broaden the range of programs included in that focus. He strengthened Stout's role with revisions in established majors and added several new majors.

In 1971, Stout merged with the University of Wisconsin System, and was renamed University of Wisconsin-Stout.

Micheels stepped down as Chancellor in 1972, but continued in his role as an innovative leader until his retirement in 1977, with the title chancellor emeritus.

Milnes Hall

The foundry and machine shop were Harold Milnes' areas of expertise. A skilled craftsman, and a devoted and personable teacher, Milnes expected a great deal from his students.

"Cooper Milnes," as he was better known, would often perform a certain ritual on what was called iron heat day in the foundry. As the first iron melt ran from the furnace into its receiving ladle, he would run his wet index finger through the molten stream and pretend to taste it. After this he would exclaim, "Put a little more salt in it!"

After 38 years of service, Milnes retired in 1954.



Harold Milnes

Nelson Field



Burton Nelson

Burton E. Nelson was appointed president in 1923. Nelson taught in several rural schools for many years beginning at age 15. As a result of his position as superintendent of Racine city schools, Nelson became an influential figure in the Wisconsin Education Association and a leader in vocational education which led to his appointment as Stout's head.

President Nelson was in office during a rather unsettled period in history. The Great Depression of 1929 stifled funding for new building projects. Only Lynwood Hall and Eichelberger Hall, both dormitories, were acquired during his term.

Although minimal progress occurred with building projects, many renovations were made in the shops and labs. Curriculum revisions stressed a greater emphasis on academics in order to meet accreditation standards.

Through much effort, Nelson obtained the funds to purchase the athletic field which was later named for him. It was the first area on campus named for a Stout faculty member. Nelson Field, at the south end of the campus, is the location of facilities for Blue Devil soccer, track, baseball and tennis.

The onset of World War II affected the institution as enrollment dropped with the enlistment of all able-bodied students and faculty.

Through these trying times, President Nelson was successful in keeping the school functioning. During his tenure, the two-year institute had grown into an accredited four-year college with graduate studies, leaving behind some of the academy and trade school characteristics of earlier years.

Nelson often said, "I quit when Hitler does." In 1945, at the age of 78, he announced his retirement.

Burton E. Nelson, "Prexy" as he was affectionately called, was sometimes stubborn and always a demon behind the wheel of a car.

Oetting Hall

Erich Oetting was the first dean of the School of Education. He was responsible for organizing and developing its curriculum and program of professional courses leading to degrees in several teaching majors. His considerable experience as a teacher, principal and superintendent prepared him well to develop teacher education at Stout.

After 24 years on the faculty, Erich Oetting retired in 1969 with the title dean emeritus.



Erich Oetting

Price Commons

Few faculty members at Stout have affected the personal lives of students to a greater degree than Merle Price. Price joined the faculty in 1929 as dean of men, and later became dean of students. He also taught courses in social science and education.

Price played a major role in developing a modern form of student government—the Stout Student Association—and served as its adviser for many years. The United Council of Student Governments is a result of his efforts in guiding the Stout Student Association in collaborating with other student leaders from Eau Claire and River Falls.

Price was responsible for the opening of the first student center on campus. He also helped create the Medallion Award, the highest nonacademic award given to graduating seniors that have shown outstanding leadership.

As dean of men, Price combined firm discipline with a humanistic approach. He was concerned about the needs of students and devoted a great deal of time developing a special rapport with them. Price spent many evenings on campus visiting the men's residence halls, and it wasn't uncommon to find him playing pinochle with students in the student center. Price enjoyed telling stories, and the students found him easy to talk to.

After 42 years of service, Merle M. Price retired in 1972.



Merle Price

Swanson Learning Center



Robert Swanson

Robert S. Swanson served as Stout's chancellor from 1972–1988, but that was just one part of his long affiliation with the university. He began his studies at the Stout Institute in 1942, served in the U.S. Army in World War II, and returned to the university in 1946. He taught during his junior and senior years, and while pursuing his master's degree. In 1950 he became a full-time faculty member, teaching general shop.

Swanson moved up the academic ranks from department chair, assistant dean and dean of the School of Applied Science and Technology, and then dean of the Graduate College before becoming chancellor.

He used his inaugural address to state once and for all what he believed to be UW-Stout's purpose — preparing students for a successful career after graduation: "Let us admit — yes, even advertise — that Stout's major emphasis is, and will continue to be, career preparation. Stout will continue to be pragmatic in its approach. Let it be known, that we do concern ourselves with the preparation of people to earn a living upon graduation." He then worked with the UW System Board of Regents to have UW-Stout designated a special mission institution, which the board approved in January 1974.

Many words have been used to describe Swanson's tenure, but two are used most often: honesty and integrity.

Tainter Hall



Bertha Tainter

Tainter residence hall is located on the site of what was once the Andrew Tainter estate. Tainter settled in Menomonie in 1846 to get involved in the lumber business along the Red Cedar River, eventually becoming a partner in the Knapp, Stout and Co., Company. Tainter was not only a businessman, but a philanthropist as well. In 1890, he and his wife Bertha donated the Mabel Tainter Memorial to the city of Menomonie in memory of his daughter, Mabel, who died at the age of 19.

Bertha inherited the estate upon his death. She then sold the property to James Stout for the purpose of converting it into a women's dormitory. These two large houses, known as Tainter Hall and Bertha Tainter Annex, were later torn down to make way for what is now the Jeter-Tainter-Callahan complex.

Louis Smith Tainter House

Louis Smith Tainter was a man of great executive ability, a good judge of human nature, endowed with remarkable energy, and possessing genial qualities that won and held friends.

Born in 1862, the son of Captain Andrew and Bertha Tainter, Louis grew up in the Menomonie area, attended the State Normal School at River Falls, and finished his education at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Upon graduation, Tainter went to work as an assistant to his father for Knapp, Stout & Co., Company overseeing several of its operations. It was at this time that Tainter's father built the Louis Smith Tainter House as a wedding gift for his son and new wife Effie M. (*Crouch*) Tainter. Upon the death of his father in 1899, Tainter succeeded him as vice president of the company, until it ended operations in 1902.

Tainter continued his successful business career, moving to Chicago; New York; Oakland, Calif.; and finally to Boston to work with the Publishers Paper Company and Conway Lumber Company. He died in January 1920.



Louis Tainter

Tustison Hall

Francis F. Tustison is credited with developing the four-year program in physics and mathematics at Stout. He was also known in the field of industrial education for his job sheets in home mechanics and for several books.

"Tusty," as he was better known, liked to give the impression of being tough. His colleagues enjoyed telling the story of his alleged glass eye. It was said one could always tell which was the glass eye because if Tusty was told a sad story, the glass eye was the one that cried.

Tustison retired as a professor of math and physics in 1951.



Francis Tustison



Ray Wigen

Wigen Hall

Ray Wigen is credited with gaining nationwide recognition for Stout's graduate college.

Wigen started teaching shopwork at Stout in 1933 and then became a supervisor of student teacher training. In 1946, he was appointed dean of the Graduate College, where he served for 20 years.

Wigen was a good friend of many graduate students. He is remembered for his dry sense of humor and somewhat odd laugh which most people found more amusing than his jokes.

Long active in educational affairs, Wigen served as chair of the Minnesota Industrial Arts Association, vice president of the Wisconsin Vocational and Adult Education Association, co-chair of the Wisconsin State Curriculum Committee, and president of the Wisconsin Industrial Arts Association.

Wigen retired in 1966 after 33 years of service.

Don and Nona Williams Stadium

The Don and Nona Williams Stadium is named in honor of a prominent Menomonie couple who donated \$1 million toward the project. The highly respected, civic-minded couple are active community leaders and noted philanthropists.

Longtime supporters of UW-Stout, the Williams family had been associated with the grocery business for many years. Don Williams served a total of 18 years on the Stout University Foundation Board of Directors.

The 4,500-seat stadium is part of the Recreation and Athletic Complex, financed by gifts, student fees and program revenue.



The Williams'

Former Named Buildings

Amon House

The Fifth Street home management house was named for Martha Ruth Amon, head of the art department from 1949–1962. Upperclass home economics students lived in these facilities for a quarter, to learn the various skills associated with managing a home.



Martha Ruth Amon

Eichelberger Hall

The building today known as Louis Smith Tainter House was purchased by the Stout Institute with funds from the Mary Eichelberger legacy, an endowment from a wealthy Horicon, Wis., family. The building was renamed Eichelberger Hall and was used as a women's dormitory, and later as office space. The building was restored, and in 1984 became home for the Stout University Foundation and the Stout Alumni Association. It was renamed for its original occupants when it was entered on the National Register of Historic Places.

Pierce Library

Named for Robert L. Pierce, a prominent local businessman, and member of the governing boards of the university for 21 years (*the Board of Trustees and the Board of Regents*). Pierce also was a leader in the Republican party at the local, state and national level for 35 years. When the library moved to a new building in 1982, the name was dropped when the building became home to the Stout Vocational Rehabilitation Institute.



Robert Pierce

Ray Hall

In 1914, J. Edgar Ray, an itinerant journeyman bricklayer, was hired to finish the intricate brickwork around the entrance of the household arts building (*now Harvey Hall*).

President Harvey was so impressed with Ray's work that he asked him to teach bricklaying. Ray had graduated from a trade school but did not have a degree at the time. So, while teaching, he earned his bachelor of science degree in industrial education from the Stout Institute. Low enrollment periods caused by the depression and World War II allowed Ray to pursue a master's and doctorate degrees.



J. Edgar Ray

J. Edgar Ray was an artisan and a craftsman. He was not a particularly strict disciplinarian, but his students had to work hard to meet his high standards. President Fryklund, a student of Ray's in the early 1920s, enjoyed telling a story of Ray's unusual method of criticism. One day in class, Fryklund had just finished building a model brick wall when Ray came over to inspect it. He took one look, kicked it over and said, "Start over."

In addition to bricklaying, Ray taught mechanical drawing and architectural drafting. Eventually, he became head of the drafting department. In 1959, J. Edgar Ray retired after 45 years of service.

Ray Hall was razed in 1996 as part of the Historic Second Street Corridor project. Bricks from the building were salvaged and incorporated into architectural features in the project, including columns built to represent the facade of the former Ray Hall.

Michaels House



Ruth Michaels

The Sixth Street home management house was named for Ruth Michaels. Following high school she earned a two-year diploma at the Stout Institute in 1905. After earning bachelor's and master's degrees, she taught in Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania before returning to Stout in 1927 as the director of household arts (*later designated as dean of home economics*). She was a leader in developing home economics in secondary schools and was active professionally, serving as the president of the Wisconsin Home Economics Association. She was always a friend and counselor of women enrolled in the home economics division.

Bertha Tainter Annex

Bertha Tainter Annex provided additional women's housing when it opened in 1907. Students nicknamed it "Barney's Castle" because it was a barn prior to being remodeled for housing by Senator Stout. Bertha Tainter Annex was torn down to make way for what is now the Jeter-Tainter-Callahan complex.

Named Campus Facilities

Ameritech Telecommunications Laboratory » Fryklund Hall

Ameritech Wisconsin (*now AT&T*) bestowed UW-Stout with a \$500,000 telecommunication systems laboratory.

Burger King Fast Food Laboratory

» Home Economics Building *

John F. Entorf Laboratories » Fryklund Hall

John Entorf began teaching at Stout in 1967 and later became the assistant dean of the School of Industry and Technology. He left Stout in 1989 to accept the deanship of Boise State University. Entorf is credited with implementing many new programs at Stout and is most remembered for his work in establishing ties between education and industry. He died in 1990.

Wilmer Flory Gardens » Louis Smith Tainter House Grounds

Wilmer Flory was a 1935 Stout graduate. He is best known on campus for the thousands of bulbs and plants he donated that have been used to beautify the Stout campus.

Furlong Art Gallery » Micheels Hall

John Furlong served as assistant to the president (*and later to the chancellor*) at Stout from 1963–1985. His first assignment was to establish an art major. Other assignments included restructuring the university as it grew from a small teacher education college to a university. He also established public relations, alumni and foundation offices. The original Furlong Gallery was located in Ray Hall.

Harry F. Good Physics Laboratories » Jarvis Hall

Harry F. Good taught industrial arts at Stout from 1918 to 1948. During his long association with Stout, Good served as adviser to many student organizations.

Geraldine Raisler Hedberg Laboratories » Fryklund Hall

A 1951 graduate and loyal friend of the university and a major donor for a number of years, Geraldine Raisler Hedberg led a 1994 fundraising campaign with a \$410,000 challenge gift, underwriting the purchase of computers and state-of-the-art equipment for laboratory space in Fryklund Hall.

Kufahl-Muller Packaging Laboratories » Jarvis Hall

The Packaging Laboratories were officially named the Kufahl-Muller Packaging Laboratories to honor two professors emeritus. Marvin Kufahl, a faculty member from 1956 to 1991, served as the packaging program's founder. Arthur Muller served as a faculty member from 1964 to 1995.

Anne Marshall Biology Laboratory » Jarvis Hall

Anne Marshall taught at Stout from 1939 to 1969 as chair of the science department. She was a member of the university's curriculum and graduate studies committees, and adviser to the Alpha Phi sorority.

Nakatani Center for Learning Resources » Millennium Hall

Arthur Nakatani earned his B.S. degree from Stout in 1971, and an M.S. degree in 1972. He was an elementary school teacher in the District of Kona, Hawaii. Following his death in 1987, his family donated \$1.5 million to Stout in his name to provide an extensive program of workshops, campus conferences, and professional support for educators as well as technological links among a multitude of constituencies.

Otto Nitz Laboratories » Jarvis Hall

Otto Nitz was a member of the chemistry department of Stout from 1952 to 1971. Nitz wrote a textbook and co-wrote a laboratory manual that were used extensively in the United States and abroad.

Lynn Pritchard Music Complex » Applied Arts Building

Lynn Pritchard headed the music department from 1965 until his death in an auto accident in 1983. Pritchard taught a music appreciation course, and directed the concert band, pep band, and the Ludington Guard Band, a local summer musical group.

Evelyn Rimel Counseling Laboratory » Harvey Hall *

Evelyn Rimel came to Stout in 1961 as head of the family life department in the School of Home Economics, and taught courses in education, philosophy and counselor education. By the late 1960s she was concentrating on counselor education in the newly created School of Education. She also was a major instructor in the area of marriage and family. When the first counseling laboratory was established at Stout, Rimel purchased most of the needed equipment from her own pocket. Rimel was an effective presenter and promoter of community causes. She left Stout in 1980.

Philip W. Ruehl Laboratories » Fryklund Hall

Philip Ruehl graduated from Stout in 1941. He returned as a graduate student and teacher in 1947. He taught electronics and electricity for 20 years and served as the assistant dean of the School of Industry and Technology. He retired in 1981.

Guy Salyer Study » Harvey Hall *

Guy Salyer came to Stout in 1948 to teach psychology until his retirement in 1975. Perhaps better known as "Doc," his multiple-choice exams were known as "pre-spooks," "pre-sports," "pre- and post-turkeys" and "pre-Santa's."

Andrew Schneider Manufacturing Laboratory

» Applied Arts Building

Andrew G. Schneider, a friend and benefactor of Stout, was a half-brother of faculty member Mae Williams. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Stout University Foundation at the time of this death, and left a bequest to the Foundation in his will. These funds were used to purchase land for the university that eventually became the Stout Technology Park. A road in the park is also named for him.

George A. Soderberg Finishing Laboratory » Jarvis Hall

George Soderberg taught wood finishing, painting and decorating at Stout from 1943 until his retirement in 1974. A recognized authority in the field, he wrote a textbook that was widely used. He led a dance band known as the Royal Blackhawks for 35 years.

Max Sparger Press Box » Williams Stadium

Max Sparger is probably best known for coaching the Blue Devils to the conference football championship in 1965, although that stands as only one of his accomplishments at Stout. Sparger served in many positions, including head coach of football, wrestling, track and golf teams. He also served as athletic director for two years before leaving to become commissioner of athletics for the nine-team Wisconsin State University Conference.

Bob Ward Photography Complex

» Communication Technologies Building

Robert Ward was hired as an instructor at Stout in 1967 to teach photography courses and supervise television graphics. Former students remember his enthusiasm and his excitement for teaching. He died in 1986.

Mrs. Paul Wilson Room

» Louis Smith Tainter House

The living room of the restored Louis Smith Tainter House is named for Mrs. Paul (*Anna Garrard*) Wilson, a mentor, adviser and friend to many Stout Institute students. She entertained many students and advised one of the sororities for many years. Their home (*later named the Louis Smith Tainter House*) was open to Stout students.

** Facility no longer used for "named" purpose.*

Campus Commemoratives

Text for this booklet was gathered from many sources including Dwight Agnew, Professor Emeritus; Catherine Courtney; Halsey Douglas; Robert Nancy Ninas, Honors and Memorials Committee; Swanson, Chancellor Emeritus; Kevin Thorie, UW-Stout Area Research Center; and Don Steffen, University Communications.

